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FIRKA DEVELOPMENT **(195 48) Department.**

MS. **SERIES.**

G.O. No. 579

Dated 4--9--1948.

[Despatch Abstract.]

BUDGET - Cut Motions by Messrs. G. Rajamannar Chetty, S.A.Devanayaga Iyah & Swamit Sahajananda, M.L.A's. to discuss the policy of the Government about the development of Cottage Industries - Papers Recorded.

Extract of cut motion from Sri S.A.Devanayaga Iyah.

DEMAND NO.XXI

SRI S.A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH, M.L.A.

P. of B.E.373-410.

719 To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,08,86,100

FOR INDUSTRIES BY Rs.100/-

(To discuss the policy of the Government in the way of improving the cottage industries).

(True copy)

C.G.Venkatachari
Superintendent.

Extract of cut motion from Sri G.Rajamannar Chetty.

DEMAND NO.XXI.

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY, M.L.A.

P. of B.E.373-410

733 To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,08,86,100

For Industries by Rs. 100/-

(Cottage industries and development of industries according to plan).

(True copy)

C.G.Venkatachari
Superintendent.

Demand No.* XXI.

P. of B.E.373-410.

274 Sri Swami A.S.Sahajananda, M.L.A.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,08,86,100

For Industries by Rs.100/-

DEVELOPMENT

To A.S.
F.D.U.O.

Dev. Deptt. (1. To urge for encouragement to cottage Industries.)

Dev. U.O.25542 D.I/48-1
5-3-48.

P.T.O.

Firka Development Deptt.

To D.S.

With referance to the Cut Motions at pp.1(a) to 1(c) above, the following note is submitted.

In the first place, it may be mentioned that no plan for the development of Cottage Industries on a province wide basis has as yet been formulated although a survey of the Cottage Industries in this Province was made as early as in 1927 and many suggestions were made by the Special Officer who conducted the survey. The artisans in this province are found to be working on traditional lines and their skill is largely inherited and not cultivated. Any scheme which aims at improving their skill so that they may be enabled to use up-to-date methods of manufacture in the production of articles will it is found, have to reckon with the following four factors:-

(i) Want of capital (ii) indebtedness (iii) staff competition from machine-made articles which tend to bring deterioration in the quality of the articles with a view to make it cheap and (iv) above all lack of patronage from the public who seem to have a cultivated taste for foreign articles only. Various measures taken by the Government so far to overcome these retarding factors have not met with any appreciable success due-to-the-apathy of the artisans themselves. In this background Government have been more or less compelled to develop Cottage Industries on a systematic basis only in certain places, viz., the Firkas selected for Intensive Rural Reconstruction work. Before giving the details of that scheme mention may be also be made of the Development of Certain Industries like Coir, Glass and Ceramics.

Government are running a coir training school at Beypore (West Coast) for giving training in improved methods of manufacturing coir articles and they have now amalgamated with the school the coir centre till now runt at ~~Exkexkexkx~~ Calicut for the supply of coir goods to civilians. Government propose to extend the activities of the coir school in the near future. It is also proposed to open a training centre in the East Coast in Vizagapatam District (Uddanam tract) to teach the members of the fishermen community improved methods of coir industry.

Government have also opened a Pottery training centre at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District in 1945 with a view to train local potters in the manufacture of stoneware and of fine earthernware articles. Government are making experiments in the school of Arts and Crafts with a view to ascertain the suitability of clays in Ceded Districts and in East Coast districts for tile manufacturing.

As already referred to, Government sanctioned a scheme in December 1946 for the development of Cottage and Village Industries in the 25 firkas, then selected for the intensive Rural Reconstruction scheme. The salient features of the Scheme consisted in the opening of demonstration and training units, reorganising industrial and Commercial Museums and providing financial assistance to Cottage Industrialists.

It was decided that Thirty two industries should be taken on hand for development, the items to be worked in each of the firkas having been specified in the annexure to the G.O. It was

proposed to open demonstration and training units, about 200 in number, in respect of these thirty two .Cottage Industries to train local workers in up-to-date methods of manufacture on a Cottage Industry basis. The staff necessary to carry out the scheme was also sanctioned. The Director of Industries and Commerce was also empowered to incur expenditure on the provision of mid-day meals to the trainees. By way of affording a further inducement to join the training course and to enable the trainees to put their heart in the course and turn out articles of good quality and fair finish, the scheme permitted the distribution of 25 per cent of the recoveries effected by the sale of articles produced in the units to the trainees. As a follow up programme provision was made for the grant of loans, subsidy and scholarships to the trainees after the completion of the training. The Scheme involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.14,56,580 and a recurring expenditure of Rs.29,75,000 but if the expected total receipts from the sale of articles, the grant of bonus and the provision for the follow up programme were taken into account the net recurring expenditure was estimated to come to Rs.23,59,000, this to give training to as many as 3900 candidates.

By about April 1947, 114 technical personnel (instructors and demonstrators) 10 Supervisors and two Pottery Development Officers were recruited for organising the training units. These people were given training for two weeks in the different technic institutions of the department of Industries notably the Central Polytechnic, the School of Arts and Crafts (Ceramic section), Institute of Leather Technology, Government Textile Institute etc.. On the completion of the training they were attached to the various District Industries Officers and Assistant Industrial Engineers for the preliminary work connected with the establishment of training units. Forty-three demonstration and training units in different Cottage Industries (Pottery(9 units) Blacksmithy (13 units) Woodwork (9 units) Tanning and leather goods manufacture (3 units); boat-building (one unit); Rattan and Bamboo work (2 units); light metal casting (3 units) Sheet metal work (one unit); handmade paper (one unit) and toys and lacquer work (one unit) are functioning at present in different parts of the Province. 550 candidates are now undergoing training. It may also be mentioned that training was imparted in fish farming in the Musiri Firka of the Trichy District. As a result of the training given in boat-building at Caligapatam in the Gara Firka, Vizagapatam District, thirteen boats were constructed and have been launched. The handmade paper unit at Tiruvangimalai in Musiri Firka manufactured about 12 reams of paper of good quality. The woodwork unit at Kalasapakam (North Arcot District) has manufactured and supplied furniture required for three units such as work benches, tool boxes, while that at Tirumangalam Firka has manufactured tables, stools and benches for sale to Government Offices. Blacksmithy units at Nagari and Shermadevi have manufactured articles of domestic utility. Leather goods manufacturing units at Kurnool and Bezwada are producing Chappals, money purses hand bags, cushions and spectacle cases. The Pottery units at Shermadevi and Kurnool are turning out useful articles and it is reported that the Kurnool unit has won a prize in the Rural Reconstruction Exhibition. The Director of Industries and Commerce has made arrangements for the manufacture of most of the agricultural implements in the blacksmithy unit at Tirumangalam by employing additional labour in the unit. It is expected that by enlarging the activities of the blacksmithy unit in this way the whole unit may be made ultimately self-

supporting. If this experiment proves a success, the activities of the various blacksmithy units located in other firkas will also be extended in that line. Quotations for the supply of tools and equipment required for the training units were obtained from local firms and orders to the value of over Rs.2.5 lakhs were placed. Deliveries of materials to the value of about Rs.1,32,12? have been affected up to the end of January 1948.

Upto end of December 1947, (figures for January '48 are not yet available) an expenditure of Rs.2,02,300 has been incurred on the running of the demonstration units.

The details of the expenditure incurred upto the end of 1947 under the budget heads are furnished below:-

Pay of Officers	.	Rs.2,130	0	0
Pay of establishment	..	32,670	6	0
Travelling allowance	..	2,015	15	0
Dearness allowance and cost of living allowance	..	11,061	4	0
Petty construction and repairs	..	268	8	0
Equipment and Tools	..	1,20,930	4	0
Raw materials	..	10,141	3	6
Stipends	..	7,323	11	10
**Other contingencies	..	15,757	12	5
Bonus to trainees	...	....		
		2,02,299	1	3 or
Rs.	...	2,02,300	0	0

**Wages	..	1,794	14	0
Rent	..	1,373	13	0
Dearness allowance to menials	..	549	0	0
Canteens	..	5,374	11	6
Miscellaneous	..	6,665	5	11
		15,757	12	5

The Director of Industries and Commerce (Mr.Raju), however reported to the Government in July 1947 that the whole scheme was far too ambitious that neither the place of recruitment of the technical staff nor the availability of the candidates willing to undergo training in the units justified the hopes entertained at first in regard to the scheme. Further it is reported that many of the Cottage Industries selected have no local roots and that the stipend system has fallen flat on the villagers. In the face of the many difficulties experienced, the Director of Industries and Commerce submitted a revised scheme aiming at the development of six basic Cottage Industries only, namely, blacksmithy, woodwork, Pottery, Tanning and Leather goods manufacture, sheet metal work and light metal casting. The Director of Industries and Commerce terminated the services of the Instructors etc., who could not be easily employed in the original scheme in the near future. The need for the supervisory and other staff was reviewed recently and further retrenchment has also been effected. The present Director of Industries and Commerce has been directed by the Hon'ble Premier to tour the firkas and other important places and then formulate proposals, to put both the large scale and Cottage Industries on a firm footing . The Director of Industries and Commerce,

has so far visited 12 centres and on the strength of the impressions gained in those places he has suggested that emphasis should be laid more on the production, by improved methods, of the everyday requirements of the locality than on the training of artisans. Government are now considering the suggestion of the Director of Industries and Commerce and hope to put in operation a scheme which will enlist the active co-operation of the local artisans and yield good results in a short period of two or three years.

The progress reported above will however show that the scheme originally laid down is being implemented wherever possible.

The note above may be circulated to Hon. the Premier and H.M.(Industries).

Intd. H.M.(Industries) xx
8/3

Intd. H.Pr. (O.P.R) 9/3.

Firka Development.

To A.S.

Please see the cut motions at pp.1(a) to 1(c) and the notes submitted for the use of the Hon'ble the Premier and H.M. for Industries from p.1(c), and the orders in circulation at p.9 above.

Recorded.

Intd. x x
3.9.48.

G.O.Ms.No.579 F.D., dated 4th September 1948.

ABSTRACT.

BUDGET - Cut Motions by Messrs. G. Rajamannar Chetty, S.A.Devanayaga Iyah and Swami Sahajananda, M.L.A's. to discuss the policy of the Government about the development of Cottage Industries - Papers Recorded.

(True copy)

KRVD.7.1.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, M.R.O.